BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR..... NO. 331

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. Matines STANDARD THEATRE-FATINITEA. Matinoo GERMANIA THEATRE-DEE POSTILLON. ABBEY'S PARK-FRITZ IN IRELAND. Matinos. DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-OTHELLO. Matinee. THALLA THEATRE DAY SERCADEL Matineo. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOROON. Matinee. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE. Matineo. ARERIES THEATRE-THE FRENCH SPY. Matines. BOOTH'S THEATRE-LA BELLE HELENE. Matinos. NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTHENT. Matince. WALLACK'S-OUR GREES. Matinge.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-DAME TROP. Matingo. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. Matinee. COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS. Matinee ADEARIUM Proposure Avivata Matinea KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS-Matinee. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS Matingo SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR-CHILDREN'S DAY. HARLEM MUSIC HALL-TRAMPS. Matinee. ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN-Poor Pillicoppy. Matine NEWARK OPERA HOUSE-New Magnatur Matinos

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879. The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional rains. To-morrow it promises to be cloudy and warmer, with rains and possibly increasing wind force.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The feature of the day was the authoritative statement that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt had concluded negotiations for the sale of \$25,000,000 (par value) of New York Central stock to a syndicate of bankers, who are to place it upon the London market. The market, which had been very strong all day, was stimulated in the closing hour by this announcement. Governments were also advanced by it. Railway bonds were fairly active and higher. Foreign exchange was weak.

GLADSTONE stated at Edinburgh yesterday that the present government wants to give England new surprises. Poor England!

SIGNOR ARAMBURO has evidently accepted the HERALD'S suggestion that the high C is his forte. He took to it yesterday, via steamer, with no desire to go any lower.

THE CONTRACTS for the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railway have actually been awarded, and a sudden increase of loyalty on the Dominion's western coast may be confidently anticipated.

THAT RUMOR of the organization of a American line of steamers for the European trade seems to have no foundation. Such a line could not exist without ships, and where are Americans to get such property!

CHAMPION ROWELL having been twice challenged fixes England as the locality for the next walk for the Astley Belt, and promptly comes the story that the challengers withdraw or want to do so. What sort of sport is this !

BY A RESOLUTION which the Police Commissioners adopted yesterday Mr. MacLean becomes the only person responsible for the future condition of the streets, so the public will know exactly who to blame-or praise.

BENZINE, which has worked so much mischief with printing establishments by setting them ablaze, did the usual thing again yesterday. It is time that the use of this dangerous fluid by printers should be legally prohibited, there being satisfactory substitutes.

KELLOGG'S FRIENDS in Louisiana put in a general denial to all the testimony concerning them which the Congressional sub-committee has taken, thus proving that either one side or the other is determined that the State shall not lose her unequalled reputation for producing perjurers.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH from Boston indicates that Archbishop Williams has been misrepresented in the matter of public and parochial schools, and has not only not threatened parishioners who continue to send their children to the common schools, but has forbidden the elergy to attempt compulsion without first consulting him. His advice, according to several priests who attended the Synod, was only such as any prelate could honestly and legitimately

THE WEATHER .- The depression that was referred to in yesterday's HERALD as moving near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains advanced quickly toward the central districts, and is now central over the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. It is preceded by a very large area of high barometer, which dominates the weather throughout the eastern portion of the country. The gradients are becoming steep over the Mississippi and Ohio Valley districts on account of the retarding influence of the high barometer in advance of the disturbance, so that the winds will increase and blow strongly from the south during the next fortyeight hours in that section. Rain has fallen in the lake regions and central valley districts. while snow was reported in the Northwest The weather was clear in the other sections. The temperature fell slightly in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and rose in the other districts. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the Northwest and generally light elsewhere. The approaching storm is likely to prove severe in the lake regions on or about Saturday. The storm centre is now passing eastward from the British Islands. and the winds have commenced to "back," as predicted. The weather will become stormy again to-night. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with occasional rains. To-morrow it promises to be cloudy and warm, with rains and possibly increasing wind force

What We Have To Be Thankful For. The most beautiful feature of this inter-

esting annual festival, as our people observe it, is that which entwines it with domestic ties by making it the occasion for a union of the scattered members of each family around a cheerful board. The topics presented in the official proclamation and chiefly dwelt on in sermons when the people assemble to offer thanks in their places of worship, though of larger importance, have something of the coldness of public questions, while the domestic incidents of the year come home to the hearts of each separate gathering. If a new bride has come into the family, if new children or grandchildren have been born to bless and brighten the domestic circle, if a son has been graduated with honors or a daughter been received in society with admiration, if "the basket and store" have been increased, if the lives of the little circle have been spared and the sweet ties of affection have been strengthened, the family gathering, enlivened by the conversation of the elder members and the prattle of the younger, makes the day a pleasant one whether the year has gone well or gone ill with the general public. It is the chief beauty of this festival that it brightens the links of domestic affection and consecrates them anew with cheerful piety in those families which recognize the Hand from which all blessings

flow. But we are citizens as well as members of families, and it is fit that we express our gratitude for the benefits we share with the community as well as for those which come more immediately home to the small circle in which our most precious affections are garnered. We owe so much of our private happiness to public causes and are so dependent on the general prosperity for the welfare of those whom we hold most dear that it would imply great narrowness of view and an illiberal tone of sentiment to overlook universal blessings on a day set apart and consecrated by public authority.

On this Thanksgiving Day we have more and greater causes for devout gratitude than we have ever had on any preceding festival of the kind. In its origin this annual festival was intended to express the united thanks of the people to the Divine Benefactor for the harvest of the year. It was founded by the pious settlers of New England, who, with their inclement sky and barren soil, felt at the beginning of every season that they were in danger of famine, and observed a solemn fast day in the spring before planting their seed as regularly as a thanksgiving day in the autumn after gathering their crops. They had no shipping to bring food from Europe if their harvests should fail, and were too poor to pay for it if it could be brought. If their crops should be blighted they were in danger of absolute starvation, and when the harvest of the year was gathered in they experienced a sense of relief which found expression in grateful acts of worship. If thanksgiving for bountiful crops is the peculiar feature of this festival there has never been a time since the first settlement of the country when our people had so much to acknowledge as at the close of this year, when our agriculture has been so signally blest. It may not be out of place to remember as an added ground for thankfulness the security we enjoy against famine by easy and cheap communication with all parts of the country and all parts of the world, which relieves us from the fears and anxieties of those who established the thanksgiving festival, and has rendered their stated fast

Besides the unprecedented harvest of the vear we have an unusual cause of thankfulness in the success which has attended the financial measures of the government. The great experiment of resuming specie payments after a long suspension of seventeen years is an event which will be always memorable. Resumption has taken place without the least shock or disturbance to business, and has been followed by a sanguine hopefulness which stimulates enterprise sets numerous industries in motion, advances wages and brings abundance and comfort to many pinched and desolate homes. Verily He has crowned the year with goodness. It will be long before another year will present so great a special cause for thankfulness. Let us pray that our rulers may be endowed with wisdom to make this gift enduring.

We have another great topic for gratitude

in the magnificent vista of future grandeur and prosperity which opens upon our country, and which this seems an appropriate time to consider, when we are just emerging from a long period of depression and discouragement. It so happens that this majestic future can be strikingly represented to the eye by the aid of simple diagrams. We ask our readers to turn to the page which we devote to this mode of exhibition-a page which will be studied with interest by citizens who feel pride in their country and look with hope on its expanding greatness. We have single States which have a greater area of fertile land than the most renowned and flourishing countries of Europe. Our State of Texas is larger than the Austrian Empire or the German Empire or France or Spain or Sweden, and much larger than most of them. Our State of California is larger than Turkey or Norway or the British Islands or Italy, Florida is larger than England and Wales, and Kentucky larger than Portugal. There might be carved out of our territory fourteen countries as large as the German Empire, and no equal portion of the globe is richer in soil or mineral wealth or more abounds in navigable rivers. The advantage of this vast territory being one country instead of a dozen is manifest. In the first place, the people are not burdened with expensive standing armies for-protection against aggressive neighbors like the kingdoms and empires of subdivided Europe. In the next place, we enjoy perfect freedom of trade throughout this expanded area, making all native commodities as cheap to every inhabitant as they are at the place of production plus the cost

standing armies to eat out our substance and with the freedom of intercourse which cheapens the means of living we are destined to be the richest as well as the greatest of nations. If with this goodly heritage we preserve our free institutions and maintain a character for virtue, intelligence and public spirit, every successive generation will have something better to be grateful for than mere physical prosperity.

General Grant and the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Thomas De Franco, the agent of European capitalists, who has come to this country as the bearer of a pledge of heavy subscriptions to the interoceanic canal, has been for the last two or three days in Washington in conference with Admiral Ammen. Mr. De Franco has conversed freely with representatives of the press, and he seems to entertain no doubt that General Grant will accept the presidency of the projected canal. Indeed, it is understood that he has virtually accepted already, with the reservation that the enterprise be put on a solid pecuniary basis and that the government of the United States guarantee. its protection. Certain it is that he is entertaining the proposal and that he has made an appointment for an early personal consultation with the representatives of the project. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing compliance with all the conditions which General Grant requires. The money would be subscribed at once if capitalists were assured that General Grant will take direction of the enterprise-so complete is the confidence that would be inspired by his acceptance. It is known that he has studied the project for years; that he has no doubt of its practicability; that ha takes a zealous interest in its success, and its promoters place the most entire trust both in his administrative ability and his influence in securing efficient cooperation on the part of governments and capitalists. Mr. De Franco probably does not speak without authority, or at least not without encouragement, in expressing the opinion that General Grant will accept. The General seems to have gone as far in this direction as prudence will warrant, for he cannot be expected to enter into any positive engagements until it appears that there are responsible parties with whom he can conduct the negotiation. If, after a personal conference with the representatives of the undertaking, he shall be satisfied that the requisite capital is ready to be embarked he will probably commit himself far enough to encourage the immediate formation of a company; but of course he cannot accept its presidency until he has a tangible and responsible party to deal with. The solidity of character which dictates this caution is a proof that the enterprise will be no futile experiment if he consents to engage in it.

It is stated that President Hayes, in his forthcoming Message, will warmly commend the subject to the favorable attention of Congress, and that a resolution will be offered early in the session pledging the protection of the government to an American company. There can be no doubt that such a resolution would be passed with substantial unanimity. It is understood that the company will be chartered by the Legislature of New York, there being constitutional objections to creating such corporations by the federal government. Thirty years ago a similar New York company was organized, styled "The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," in September, 1849, a treaty the United States and Nicaragua was signed by plenipotentiaries and ratified by the government of Nicaragua. It was never ratified, however, by our Senate, because the Clayton-Bulwer treaty superseded ita treaty by which Great Britain and the United States stipulated to protect the property and defend the neutrality of the ship canal. But nothing came of that, and our government would not now consent to a joint protectorate with any European Power. It will be necessary to enter into treaty stipulations with Nicaragua on the model of the treaty which failed of ratification thirty years ago. All the legislative and international arrangements may easily be perfected before the end of January, and with General Grant as president of the company the whole capital will be subscribed without delay.

The South American War. The report that the Chileans have taken Iquique is important if true, and is indeed very likely to be true, though it is perhaps a trifle odd that Paris, of all places in the world, should have a monopoly of the news. - Reports of this nature are generally credible now, because now, for the first time in this war, army operations are possible. An impassable desert protects the Peruvian territory from invasion by land, and it was not discreet to invade it by sea while it possessed any respectable naval force. Consequently the war was waged on the sea until the overwhelming successes of the Chileans destroyed entirely the Peruvian navy. As that navy is now excluded from all calculations the Chileans have the way open to land hostile expeditions for such purposes as the reported capture, and it is possible they have now done this.

Death on the "L." Another tragedy is added to the history of the "L" roads. Our report elsewhere recites the circumstances of the instantaneous decapitation of a workman in Allen street by the sweep of a mass of falling iron, between which and the edge of the guard rail his head was caught. How many lives have been lost already in the course of the erection of these structures we cannot say; but between workmen killed at their labor. passers by killed in the street and employés and passengers on trains, the record is a very bloody one, and is eloquent simply and purely of the recklessness and indifference to simple precautions for safety of our people at large. In this last tragedy it appears that the victim was himself the cause of the fall of the material that killed of transportation and delivery. Without him. It seldom happens that way.

Wednesday's experience in the down-

town streets must prove to all who observed

it the insufficiency of those streets for the

traffic they are supposed to accommodate. For hours on that day there was a complete iam of vehicles in all the streets from Broadway to the North River below Chambers street, in the longitudinal and cross streets alike. Heavily laden drays of every description, express wagons, all the promiscuous wheeled vehicles that are to be found in common use, were gathered by the thousand, and fitted into one another like the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, in Broadway, Church street, West Broadway, Greenwich street, Washington street, West streetin all the shipping region, in short-and the loss of time due to this fact must have caused much derangement in the forwarding of commodities to their destination. Much of this inadequacy of the streets is due to the horse cars and as much more to the fact that about half the width of the carriageway is commonly in use as if it were private property. Trucks have grown to such proportions of recent years that if one is backed up to the curbstone on one side and another similarly placed on the opposite side there is barely room for a vehicle to pass between, and a street thus becomes reduced to the width of an alley in which one vehicle cannot pass another. Add to this cause of trouble the ever present horse car, which, unlike other wheels, cannot deviate from a right line and is unable to squirm through a tight place, and thus becomes the common starting point of a jam, and the picture is complete. The wonder is that our streets do not present this picture of an impassable jam every day.

The Hayden Trial. Counsel for the prosecution in this case decided yesterday to abandon the point of testimony as to the impression of a boot heel on the face of the murdered girl rather than produce in court and submit to the jury the cheek itself upon which it is pretended this impression is to be seen or has been seen. This was, perhaps, a wise discretion. This preserved part of the dead woman's face, viewed as evidence, is a document which could be produced in court as easily as it could be shown to an expert, and therefore the defence had a right to demand its production and to refuse to accept instead of the document an account of it given by an expert employed by the prosecution. But if the prosecution could not get in the opinions of its expert, and had to depend upon the views the jury would take of these prints on the cheek, it was apparently without any hope that this flimsy piece of testimony would help it. This attempt to foist on the case a piece of evidence which it does not believe can stand on its merits is not the most remarkable of the efforts of the prosecution in this case.

Athletic Meetings To-Day.

In no other way can a man realize so quickly the wonderful increase of public interest in athletic sports as by considering the number and variety of out-of-door games announced for to-day in New York and its vicinity. About forty different clubs, associations, &c., promise entertainments, and the entries call for several thousand participants; indeed, there are two clubs, the Scottish-American and the Manhattan, the programmes of which show more than seven hundred entries each. Besides the meetings of athletic associations in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Greenpoint. sey City, News cities and towns within a dozen miles of New York, there is the great football match between Princeton and Yale, and numerous other interesting single events, all of which will attract crowds of spectators, while each of the several great contests of the day will be witnessed by thousands upon thousands. How different is all this from the Thanksgiving days of ten or more years ago, when several games, numbering less than a hundred participants, divided two or three thousand lookers on among them! The change is decidedly for the benefit of the community. Athletic contests compel correct physical habits in those who take part in them, and provide the best possible safety valve for the never quiet motive power of American youth; they are of more real service to the temperance cause than an equal number of total abstinence orators, and they are continually causing the sensible men who behold them from the spectators' seats to remember that they have bodies as well as minds, the latter benefiting promptly by any attention bestowed upon the former. Every manparticularly every preacher, lawyer and merchant-who beholds a good athletic struggle or exhibition to-day will have something besides the blessings of the past year to be heartily thankful for.

Misapplied Ridicule.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed an act last winter permitting women to vote for school committees (which are elective by popular ballot in that State) on the same, terms as men as to age, residence and registration, and on condition of having paid taxes within two years upon separate real or personal property, or of paying a poll tax amounting to some dollars before registering. Under these circumstances a thousand women have been admitted to register in the city of Boston for the purpose of voting for members of the school committee at an approaching municipal election. The paucity of this number—the total male registration being more than fifty thousand-is made a pretext for ridicule by our neighbor, the Evening Post, which we think is undeserved. It strikes us, on the contrary, that it is a pretty formidable expression of feminine desire for suffrage when so many as a thousand women will go to equal trouble and expense to vote for a single class of officers which the fifty thousand men incur for the privilege of voting for a vast variety ranging in dignity from Presidential electors down. Suppose that a special taxpaying and registering were necessary to entitle men to vote for the school committee in Boston, what portion of the fifty thousand would volun- its pages, and quite a feature is the old bisck letter for the school committee in Boston, what

teer the expense and trouble of qualifying for that purpose? Not a very great one, we imagine. Besides, the novelty of the experiment, the sensitiveness of women to publicity and their usually scanty control of money with which to pay poll taxes for a purpose disapproved in many instances by their husbands or other male connections, all must be taken into consideration. We feel far from ridiculing this female registration in Boston. It is the most respectable demonstration of desire for suffrage ever made by women anywhere in the country, both from the number and from the character of those engaged in it, who comprise some of the most staid matrons in the city, including several hundred property owners to an amount greatly surpassing the average of the male voters.

The Case of the Champion. If the judgment of the Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels as to a distinct cause of calamity is of any value in determining legal liability the report just given in the case of the steamer Champion is likely to make that catastrophe an expensive one for the owners. It is held that there was no lookout on the Champion; that this was because the watch had been called from his post by the mate to assist at other duty, and his place was not supplied, and that this, in turn, was due to the fact that the ship was so short handed that this man's assistance at the duty for which he was called from the watch could not be dispensed with. In plain terms there were so few men on board that a lookout could not be kept-a man could not be spared for that important service. Economy was presumably the cause of the paucity of help on the ship, and that madness of economy will now cost dear. The ship is gonesuits will lie for the cargo-lor damages incurred by the deaths of passengers, and it is reported that the owners of the Lady Octavia will sue for the cost of repairs of their ship. Altogether the owners of the Champion are likely to pay high for a small

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, has gone to Florida for his health.

General Grant's father died at the age of eighty and his mother is still living. Postmaster General Key loves to play cards and

frequently has a game of solitaire.

The historian Bancrott, who in his old age likes to ride horseback, is an enthusiast on the subject of

music. Secretary Thompson, of the navy, goes to bed at half-past nine, and he is a good talker, especially on theological subjects.

Italian brigands have carried off a good prize, the Baron Brucato, one of the richest proprietors in Alimena, near Palermo.

Secretary Schurz sits of an evening with a cigar

in his mouth, playing on the piano and improvising melodies and plans of battles. "Louise," says a Parisienne to her maid, "I am

going to the opera to-night. Tu me preleras tu mire; faut quej'aie l'air comme il faut." Zola has been lauding Daudot's new book. "My praises are merited," he says in the article, ' car ce peintre de génie opère comme Claude Bernard—et comme

"Have you seen the new piece at the Variéties?" asks a French dramatist of a friend. "No," returns the latter, "I only go to successful plays." Then he adds, politely, "et les vôtres."

Grévin is Gavarni's lineal successor. In one of

his recent sketches a fair form is ascending the staircase of Brébant's restaurant. Behind her comes anjulatored youth. "Une dinde qu'on va truffer," is

the comment of a gamin at the door.

The Congressman who will probably introduce the bill for making General Grant Captain General of the Army is ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, who was Quartermaster General of the United States Army at a time when Grant was captain.

Professor Virchow, of Berlin, has statistics concerning the eyes of millions of German children. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Bohomis, through proper officials, have been engaged in the same task. In the North of Belgium the light typ prevails. The Flemish people have predominant

London World:-"The Bonapartist press in Paris have made a faint attempt at representing the production of the 'friendly Zulus' on a Fronch stage as a gross breach of taste, their argument being that it was exceedingly mean of the republican Cabinet to let the 'murderers of the Prince Imperial' perform their war dance before a Paris public."

One of the ladies of the harem of His Highness the ex-Khedive has eloped from Naples. The Piccoto quotes the Corriere del Mattino, confirming the report:-"It may be regarded as true," it says, "for the Questura has discovered the nest of the doves at Foggia, but when the discovery was made they were already married according to the civil law. The lady, it is said, is French, and the ac-quaintance was made in a somewhat roman-tic way. The gentleman, a Signor D'Elia, was painting in the neighborhood of the Khedive's house, when from a distance he caught sight of the lady and was conquered. Some suspicion having been awakened the artist was pro-hibited from painting any more at that spot, and full two months have passed since the journals reported that an artist had been driven away with some violence by a boat load of the ex-Khedive's retainers. An intercourse by signal, however, was renewed, and after a good deal of telegraphing the lady disappeared." Such is the tale, which is repeated in fuller terms by the Corriere, and is quoted by the Piccolo. The latter asks, "What right has the Questura to support the demands of an Egyptian prince to provent the flight of a lady from his harem, or, after its naving taken place, to follow her traces?"

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, the English journalist, arrived yesterday by the Scythia and stopped at the Brevoort House. He is a portly, bluff looking Briton, with a rapid manner of ejaculating his words, a delightful absence of all ceremonious prewords, a deligniful absence of all ceremonious pre-tension and a manifestly deep-rooted aversion to being interviewed (such as seems only natural to a man who is himself an "interviewer"). To a HERALD reporter who called on him at the Brevoort House, he said:—"Ty come here to go down South to New Orleans and Florida, for I haven't had a heli-day for ever so many years and mean to have one now."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

What has become of Saxe Holme? Mrs. Bret Harte is living in this city. Evelyn's "Diary" is to be printed uniform with that of the ubiquitous Pepys.

Macmillan & Co. are preparing a new edition of the poems of Arthur Hugh Clough.

Donakoe's Magazine for December contains the usual variety of matter, original and selected, of interest

to its Irish and Catholic readers.

The first portion of Prince Metternich's autobiography carries the narration down to 1815, embracing the period of his intercourse with Napoleon. "Euripides" (Appleton & Co.) is the latest of the classical writers' series from the pen of the scholarly and indefatigable Professor J. P. Mahaffy, of the

Dublin University.

George Routledge & Sons will publish Miss Mitford's "Children of the Village" as an illustrated Christmas book. It is handsomely prepared and makes just the sort of book young people should

Harper's for December presents an interesting

ballad of "Dick Whittington," with its capital illus

Macmillan called, "He That Will Not When He May." Charles Godfrey Leland contributes an article on "The Russian Gipsies" to the same number. He describes the gipsy concerts as being one of the most characteristic features of Russian 15b.

Richard Grant White and George E. Waring, Jr., are the only two well known names that figure in the December Atlantic. How different from the good old times! This last number of the old year is not very brilliant. The prospectus for 1880 is promis-ing, however, and includes a new serial by Mr. Howells, "The Undiscovered Country," and another

An enterprising Scotch journal advertises in England for a gentleman "with a large fund of humor" to go round the country at the time of the next election and give "the fun of the fair." It may not be difficult to pick up a "funny man," but whether the Scotch editor proposes to issue sufficient surgi-cal instruments to get the jokes into the heads of the readers of his paper, or whether it is a bid for foreign circulation, we are not informed.

FINE ARTS.

FOREIGN NOTES AND NEWS.

The Bruges Exhibition of Fine Arts is to open on The Union Centrale will organize in 1880 at the Palais d'Industrie, in Paris, an exhibition of fine art

applied to industry. It will open early in April and close at the end of November.

The Moniteur des Arts says that Bouguereau's

"Fingellation of Christ" will be one of the finest canvases at the next Salon. The sculptor Chapu will be represented at the

Salon of 1880 by his statue of Leverrier, and by two groups ordered by Baron Nathaniel Bothschild, of Courtry is at work on the plates of two drawings for Fabré's "L'Abbe Tigrane," which Jean Paul Laurens brought back with him from Yport, where

he passed the summer.

Paul Baudry has finished the cartoons of his dec

prations for one of the chambers of the Court of the Exchequer at Paris.

M. Roll's large canvas, "The Fête of Silenus," which was in the last Salon, will, at the request of the Vienna Kunstverein, be sent to its approaching

annual exhibition.

Foyen-Perriu, that spiritual painter, is at work for the next Salon on a large figure of

* * Venus Astarte, fille de l'onde amero, Secouait, vierce encor, los larmes de an mèro Et fecondait le monde en tordant ses cheveux. There are over one hundred paintings, twentyeven water colors, drawings and pastels; eleven

seven water colors, drawings and pastels; eleven etchings and photographs and eleven pieces of sculpture in the fine art lottery which the Paris Economest has organized for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at Châtenois.

The exhibition of fine arts at the Kunstlerhaus, in Pesth, was to open on the 20th inst.

The French Minister of Fine Arts will open a competition for a large ploture to fill the large panel behind the chair of the President of the Chamber at the Palais Bourbon. The subject will be taken from French national history for the past eighty years.

Mignard's masterpieces in the cupola of the Church of the Val-de-Grâce, in Paris, are to be restored. The church, one of the most remarkable in Paris, will also undergo restoration.

The series of drawings which John Everett Millais has male to illustrate Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" are now being engraved.

has made to illustrate Thacacas, now being engraved. Bonnat will probably send to the next Salon his master, Leon

Bonnat will probably send to the next Saion his portraits of President Grévy and of his master, Leon Cogniet.

Lecomte de Noïry is painting the portrait of Colonel Salvador at the siege of Metz.

The Ddblin Fine Art Exhibition will open in Feb-

The Ddbin Fine Art Exhibition will open in February next.

Détaitle will not exhibit at the next Salon. He will soud his English military scenes, as we have before said, to the exhibition of the oil paintings of the French Water Color Society. The Prince of Wales, on a recent visit to the painter's stadio, bought a number of his works with English subjects, and invited him to return to England to make more studies and to take part in the Prince's hunting parties in December. Détaille will go if possible.

ing parties in December. Détaille will go if possible.

The Gaulois tells the following curious story about the French actor Berthelier:—He had been playing with great success at Brussels in the "Trente Millions de Giadiator," and on leaving for Paris met in the station an American, who asked him to share his compartment. On the way the latter said to the actor, "You are not only a remarkable artist, but you are also an enlightened art amatour. Have you a Millet?" Berthelier replied that he had not. He had long wished for one, but the prices were too high, "What does that matter?" said the other. "Allow me to offer you one, I own the "Lisette de Béranger," which is exactly what you want. Don't thank me; I have many pictures and can easily make you this little present." Berthelier afterward thought he had been dreaming, but on going to his new friend's address was given the Millet and besides a fine Roybet—"The Pillage of the Palace of the Archbishop."

COMPLIMENTS TO MRS. HAYES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879. Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President, visited the Methodist fair in this city this morning and was formally presented with a handsomely embroidered satin screen. Bishop Simpson made the presentasented to Mrs. Hayes by the congregation of St. John's Church.

GRANT AND PHILADELPHIA.

PROGRAMME OF THE HONORS TO BE PAID HIM. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879.

The Committee of Arrangements of the City Councils appointed to arrange for the reception of General Grant upon the occasion of his visit to the city have agreed upon the following programme for his entertainment:— Риплареврија, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879.

his entertainment:—
Turnay, Dec. 18.—Grand parade, to be participated in by divic, military and other organizations, and in the evening a reception at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.—A reception occupying two or three hours will be held at Independence Hall, and in the evening a reception at the residence of Mayor Stokley.

Trumshay, Dec. 18.—Reception by the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the evening a Grand Army camp fire at the Academy of Music, with speeches, music, &c.

or the acquaint, and in the evening a grand Army camp fire at the Academy of Music, with speechas, music, &c.

FREPAY, Dec. 19.—Reception by the Commercial Exchange, Maritime Exchange and Board of Trade, and in the evening a reception at the residence of Mr. A. J. Drexel.

SATURDAY, Dec. 20.—Reception by the school children and teachers at the Academy of Music. In the evening a banquet and reception by the citizens at the Academy of Fine Arts.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.—Visit to the Girard College and other public buildings. In the evening a reception at the residence of General Robert Patterson.

TUENDAY, Dec. 23.—Reception by the Union League, for which extensive preparations are being made.

Special invitations to participate in the parade were ordered to be sent to the Fifth and Sixth Maryland regiments, the Seventh regiment of New York and the New Jersey brigade. A motion requesting the Mayor to communicate with the Secretaries of War and of the Navy requesting permission for the regular troops and seamen in this city and its vicinity to take part in the parade were adopted. The Chairman of the Committee on Transportation reported that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad will furnish free transportation to the military and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will issue excursion tickets to all parties wishing to attend the reception.

FOUR SCORE AND SIX.

ELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE OLD-

PST PRINTER IN THE STATE-CONGRATULA-TIONS FROM THURLOW WEED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STRACUSE, Nov. 26, 1879.

Mr. Lewis H. Redfield, the oldest printer in the State, gave a dinner to the Syracuse journalists this evening in celebration of his eighty-seventh birth-day. Mr. Residedd's newspaper experience began in 1814, and Thurlow Weed's two years later. While Mr. Redfield was conducting a paper in Onondaga Valley Horace Greeley, then just of ago, came along and wanted a job. Redfield looked at him in disgust at his green appearance and refused his services. Letters

appearance and refused his services. Lotters of regret were received to-day from several eminent journalists who had been invited to be present, among them one from Thurlow Weed, a lirelong friend of Mr. Redfield. Mr. Weed's letter is as follows:—

New Your, Nov. 24, 1879.

Deak Mr. Repfire...—Accopt my sincere congratulations upon the return of an anniversary so interesting to yourself and your friends. It is permitted to but few men to reach four score years and six, while the unmber so spared seidem enjoy, as you have, almost uninterrupted good leadth and retain all their faculties. It is your privilege, also, to have lived a useful life and to enjoy the frientiship of a large circle, with when you stood in the relation of teacher, for additive, as ascelations and relations of our protracted lives. I cherish, as I am quite sure you do, a deep and abiding the cherish, as I am quite sure you do, a deep and abiding sense of the goodness and relations of our protracted lives. Truly yours.

Mr. Roufield, who is yot hale and hearty, spends

Truly yours.

Mr. Rodfield, who is yot hale and hearty, spensoveral weeks each summer in the North Woods at Nantucket. He is a brother of the late Heman Rodfield, former Collector of the Port of May You